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# PENDER COUNTY

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## AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION 1963 ANNUAL REPORT CONSERVATION SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Burgaw, North Carolina



## F O R E W O R D

ASCS is an organization developed for the purpose of achieving the greatest possible protection and improvement of the natural resources of the farms of our nation. The goal of this organization at all times is to assure the farmers a fair share of the national income. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program is a farmer's program, adapted to farmers' needs.

To administer this program successfully the cooperation of the farmer is needed, in addition to the united efforts of the National Office, State Office, and County Office. The County ASCS Office is responsible for field administration and keeping the farmers informed of all changes in the administration of the program.

The office personnel of the Pender County ASCS are happy to give to the farmers, businessmen, and all interested persons of Pender County, a summary of our ASCS activities for the year of 1963. This report is prepared for the purpose of familiarizing the public with programs which the ASCS administers, and some of the accomplishments of each program.



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## C O U N T Y   C O M M I T T E E

The purpose of the county committee is to direct the administration of all ASCS programs, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Sugar Act of 1948, the Soil Bank Act and any amendments to such Acts, and such other acts of Congress as the Secretary of Agriculture or Congress may designate. The county committee is assisted by the community committee and other personnel employed by the county committee in carrying out the duties of ASCS.

People elected community committeemen elect each year the county committee composed of three regular members and two alternate members.

### COUNTY COMMITTEE

Jack M. Woodcock	Chairman
A. D. Lanier	Vice-Chairman
Roy M. Thomas	Regular Member

### ALTERNATES

Thomas S. Cowan	First Alternate
James Moore	Second Alternate

### DISTRICT FARMER FIELDMAN

William H. Byrd



PENDER COUNTY ASCS ORGANIZATION

COUNTY COMMITTEE

County  
Office Manager

Casper Wells

Chief Clerk  
General Clerk

ADM. & PS

Elizabeth H. Batson

Program Clerk  
ACP-CR

Herminea J. Spender

AA & MQ Clerk  
AA & MQ

Lucille Rivenbark

Program Clerk  
AA & MQ

Elsie English

General Clerk  
PERFORMANCE-COUNTER

Florine W. Howard



C O M P L I A N C E   S U P E R V I S O R

Samuel T. Blanton, Jr.

ASSISTANT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISORS

Floyd W. Dale

W. Lawrence Chadwick

R E P O R T E R S

Julian Anderson  
Wright Anderson  
Wright Batson  
C. W. Casey, Jr.  
David R. Casey  
Samuel B. Casey  
Thurman W. Casey  
W. T. Chaffin, III  
J. B. Croom  
James N. Deal  
Bill Eakins  
Ottis Honeycutt, Jr.  
Allen James  
Fred Kessler

Fred McAfee  
Johnny McIntyre  
Kelly Meadows  
Amos Mills  
Norman Morris  
Armenius Pigford  
Jerry Rivenbark  
James Robinson  
Billy W. Savage  
Louis Sawyer  
Rowe Sawyer  
Tim Turner  
Leonard Wells  
Jimmy Wooten

TEMPORARY OFFICE PERSONNEL

Elna Batson ..... General Clerk  
Ann Batson ..... Planimeter Clerk  
Judy Futch ..... Planimeter Clerk  
Kay Herring ..... Planimeter Clerk  
Merle Meadows ..... Planimeter Clerk  
Stella Vdovich ..... Planimeter Clerk



1963 ASC COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

BURGAU UPPER

Thomas S. Cowan  
S. J. Harrison  
J. Allen Lanier

BURGAU LOWER

Wiley Batson  
Hugh Overstreet  
John Leimone

CANETUCK

R. E. Moore  
G. F. Pridgen  
Herman Pridgen

CASWELL

James V. Eakins  
Maurice Kelly, Jr.  
G. G. Nobles

COLUMBIA UPPER

Paul Wells  
James W. Moore  
Harry Gurganious

COLUMBIA LOWER

Geo. H. Highsmith  
**Clifton Eakins**  
David Kelly

GRADY

Leslie Caison  
Frank Newton  
Mack L. Bell

HOLLY UPPER

Jasper Pierce  
Odell Noble  
Major Meadows

HOLLY LOWER

Arthur Sawyer  
Jerry Ward  
H. L. Saunders

LONG CREEK

Charles Highsmith  
DeLeon Fennell  
Thomas Peay

ROCKY POINT

R. L. Batts  
Herbert Reeves  
Elmore Rogers

TOPSAIL UPPER

Woodie Batts  
Robert King  
William Edens

TOPSAIL LOWER

N. C. Thomas  
T. W. Shingleton  
R. L. Foy

UNION UPPER

E. L. English, Jr.  
Armenius Pigford  
W. C. Heath

UNION LOWER

O. E. Pate  
R. E. McCoy  
Eugene Murray





## I N F O R M A T I O N

Public relations is a very important phase of our work and we are ever conscious of the good that can be accomplished through public relations.

During the year of 1963, in addition to directly administering the farm programs of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Pender County ASCS Office has endeavored to tell the people what we have done, how we have done it, why it was necessary and what benefits have been obtained. The county committee, community committee, and office personnel do everything within their power to keep all farmers currently advised on the programs administered by ASCS.

During the year of 1963, the Pender County ASCS Office mailed out 30 weekly newsletters, 5 spot announcements were made over Radio Stations WLSE, Wallace, N. C., and WPGF, Burgaw, N.C. In addition, the Pender Chronicle published 52 news releases in 1963. Two talks were made to farm organizations and clubs.

By endeavoring to maintain good public relations, we feel that we have accomplished one of our main objectives.



## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The soil and water resources of the farm and ranch lands of our Nation must be protected and conserved. This is essential in order that farms and ranches will continue to have the capacity to produce sufficient food and other raw materials to meet the future needs of the Nation.

All the people of this Nation, not the farmers and ranchers alone, have a stake in, and a part of the responsibility for protecting and conserving our farm and ranch lands. Recognizing this, the Congress appropriates funds to share with farmers and ranchers the cost of carrying out needed soil and water conservation measures. The Agricultural Conservation Program is the means of making this Federal Cost-sharing available to farmers and ranchers.

Productive soil, adequate water, and well-managed woodland are the very foundation of American agriculture. The Agricultural Conservation Program is the means through which all our people including farmers, share the costs of conserving these essential national resources. This program increases the rate of application of the research, education, technical, credit, and other services of the Department of Agriculture in actual accomplishment of essential conservation work on the land.

Pender County's allocation for the 1963 AC Program was \$41,710. Of this amount, \$2,085 was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service, \$340 to the Forest Service to pay for the technical services performed for the Pender County AC Program. The farmers used approximately \$40,184, which represents 596 farms taking advantage of the AC assistance.



PRACTICE	No. Farms Participating	No. of Units	Amount of Assistance
Permanent Cover - Other	169	381	9,514
Incr. Rotation Cover	3	18	277
Liming Materials	143	1,248	10,187
Tree Planting - Forest	10	67	816
Tree Planting - Erosion	1	2	40
Livestock Dams	8	8	640
Timber Stand Improvement	4	25	340
Sod Waterways	1	87	45
Leveling - Drainage	2	32	500
Open Drainage	38	550	7,305
Irrigation Reservoirs	6	6	500
Enclosed Drains	25	102	4,725
Winter Cover	263	1,807	3,912
Summer Cover	81	689	1,383

Number of farms .....	596
Farmland .....	65,475
Cropland .....	25,362
Non-crop Pasture .....	196
Net Cost-share before adjustment .....	40,184
Adjustment for small cost-share increase ....	5,420
Gross cost-share to farmers .....	45,604



## PRICE SUPPORT

Government price support programs are administered by ASCS to aid the farmer in obtaining a fair price for what he produces and to promote orderly marketing.

ASCS county offices are authorized to make warehouse and farm storage loans, as well as enter into purchase agreements with eligible producers of grains.

The price support program on cotton is carried out by ASCS through the making of warehouse stored loans to eligible producers. In the absence of warehouse space, ASCS may make loans on farm-stored cotton.

A loan program on farm-stored cottonseed is available through ASCS county offices to eligible farmers. A purchase program is also available for direct purchases from producers and for purchases from participating ginners.

Peanut support is available through loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to cooperative associations of farmers and also through direct loans to peanut producers. All work in connection with loans which are made direct to farmers is done by State and county ASC committeemen.

Tobacco support is available through tobacco loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to cooperative associations of farmers which, in turn, make advances to eligible producers either directly or through auction warehouses.





## FARM STORAGE FACILITY AND MOBILE DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS

Since 1949, ASCS county offices have operated a loan program on storage and drying equipment. To help farmers to provide for storing commodities to be placed under price support, loans are made available to producers to finance the purchase of farm storage facilities and mobile drying equipment. Under these loans farmers can borrow up to 85 percent of the cost of new storage bins, excluding the cost of erection, and up to 95 percent of the delivered and assembled cost of mobile drying equipment. Loans on farm storage facilities are repayable in four equal annual installments and loans on dryers are repayable in three equal annual installments. These loans bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum.

### SUMMARY OF FARM STORAGE FACILITY AND MOBILE DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS DISBURSED

January 1, 1963 - November 30, 1963

#### FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOANS

1. Number of loans disbursed during period	<u>2</u>
2. Capacity of loans during period	<u>7,910</u>
3. Amount of loans disbursed during period	<u>\$ 1,794.09</u>

#### MOBILE DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS

1. Number of loans disbursed during period	<u>6</u>
2. Amount of loans disbursed during period	<u>\$ 12,522.70</u>



## C O M P L I A N C E

Compliance is one of the most important functions of ASCS. Since stabilization and conservation of our farms and their production is our main goal, on the farm compliance must be insured for it's achievement.

Before measurement can be started, reporters have to be secured and thoroughly trained. For the compliance activities for 1963 a total of 28 reporters were employed.

Measuring acreage under ASCS covers most of the year beginning with Premeasurement and lasting through disposition of peanuts.

### NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR PREMEASUREMENT RECEIVED

Total Farms	Flue-Cured Tobacco	Cotton	Peanuts	Wheat	Corn & Grain Sorghum
286	284	15	8	0	7

### REGULAR COMPLIANCE WHICH WAS PERFORMED

Name of Crop	No. of farms Measured	Acres Measured	No. of farms Remeasured
Wheat	262	189.00	0
Cotton	149	65.30	0
Flue-cured Tobacco	1,596	3,153.41	53
Peanuts	266	1,030.30	5
Soil Bank			
Base Crops	81	2,145.00	0
Feed Grain			
Program	857	14,410.00	2
Wheat Stab.			
Program	167	489.00	0



## PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

### GENERAL

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as enacted on February 6, 1938, contained the first authorization for our present acreage allotment and marketing quota program. The Act authorizes acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and rice. Prior to 1959, the Act also permitted acreage allotments on corn. However, as a result of the Agricultural Act of 1958 and a vote by farmers in the commercial corn area, acreage allotments and a commercial corn producing area were not established for 1959 and subsequent crops of corn.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were designed as a means of keeping supplies of agricultural commodities in line with demand. Marketing quotas must be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum before they may be placed in effect. Marketing quotas are administered by use of farm acreage allotments; however, acreage allotments are required by law for some commodities even though marketing quotas are not in effect. This is necessary in order to determine the farm's eligibility for price support when quotas are not in effect.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas are administered as follows:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture determines the amount of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, wheat or rice needed and proclaims this as the quota or allotment.
2. This amount is divided among the states and counties generally on the basis of the past history of growing the commodity.
3. Each farmer receives his share of the national quotas as an acreage allotment based on the production history of the farm.
4. The crop planted on the farm is measured to determine whether or not the farmer is within his allotment.
5. A marketing card is issued to identify the commodity when the farmer goes to market.



## T O B A C C O

Pender County had 1688 farms in 1963 with an established flue-cured tobacco allotment. Total allotment on these farms was 3,243.72 acres. There was a five percent cut in the flue-cured tobacco allotments for the year 1963.

There were 1414 farms harvesting tobacco in 1963. These producers harvested a total of 3,153.41 acres. There were 82 farmers who failed to plant 16.75 acres of tobacco in 1963.

Tobacco is considered as one of the major sources of income to farmers in our county. 1963 was a favorable year for tobacco in Pender County. Our farmers sold 6,298,299 pounds of tobacco in 1963, compared to 5,937,302 pounds in 1962. This represented an average yield per acre of 1997 pounds compared to 1784 pounds per acre in 1962.

We had 10 producers in Pender County who filed an application for a new grower tobacco allotment for the year 1963. Four of these were eligible and received allotments amounting to 2.98 acres.

There were no farms remaining over-planted on tobacco in 1963.

The new lease and transfer law which was passed in 1962, was still in effect for 1963. A written lease and transfer request, signed by all interested parties, had to be filed with the county committee by April 1, 1963. We had 173 farmers who took advantage of this lease and transfer program in 1963, leasing a total of 218.41 acres, of which 202.82 acres were transferred to 158 farms. This resulted in a loss of 15.59 acres due to the difference in the normal yields between the farms.





## C O T T O N

In 1963, we had 221 farms with a cotton allotment, as compared to 302 farms in 1962. Total allotment on these farms was 340.0 acres. The average size cotton allotment was 1.5 acres. Our cotton allotments have been greatly reduced both in size and in number of farms due to our farmers failing to plant. According to the Cotton Marketing Quota Regulations, farmers must plant or release their cotton each year in order to maintain their full allotment. We lost 81 farms in 1963 because our farmers failed to plant or release their cotton allotment.

The following is a summary of the Release and Reapportionment of cotton in our county for 1963:

Number of farms releasing allotments .....	80
Total acreage released .....	145.6
Number of farms receiving released acreage.....	2
Total acreage reapportioned in county .....	3.5
Acreage surrendered to State Committee .....	134.9
Total acreage released on CR farms .....	7.2

There were only 65.3 acres of cotton planted on our farms in 1963. This compares with 139.9 acres planted in 1962. No farms remained over-planted.

A Cotton Referendum was held on December 11, 1962, to determine whether farmers favored marketing quotas for the 1963 crop of cotton. Quotas were approved in the referendum and therefore, were in effect for the 1963 crop. There were 63 of our farmers who voted in the referendum. Of these, only one voted against marketing quotas for the 1963 crop. Twenty-seven percent of our eligible producers voted in the referendum.



## P E A N U T S

For the year 1963, we had 221 farms with an established peanut allotment. Total allotment on these farms was 1325.1 acres. The average size allotment was 6.0 acres. Although peanuts are an allotted crop, any producer may plant up to 1.0 acre without being penalized, providing he does not share in peanuts on any other farm. We had 70 farmers to take advantage of this privilege in 1963, planting a total of 65.7 acres of peanuts.

If a producer does not want to plant his peanuts he can release them to the county committee to be reapportioned to other farms in the county. The following is a summary of the release and reapportionment of peanuts in our county for 1963.

Number of farms releasing allotments .....	17
Total acreage released .....	84.0
No. farms receiving released acreage .....	43
Total acreage reapportioned in county .....	84.0

We had 4 producers to request new grower peanut allotments for 1963. Two of these were eligible and received allotments amounting to 6.5 acres.

Peanuts are considered one of the basic cash crops in our county. In 1963, there was 1,030.3 acres of peanuts harvested. Total production from this acreage was 1,326,028 pounds, resulting in a yield per acre of 1287 pounds. This compares with a yield of 1267 pounds per acre in 1962.

On December 11, 1962, a referendum was held to determine whether farmers favored marketing quotas for the 1963, 1964, and 1965 crop of peanuts. Quotas were approved. There were 84 of our farmers who voted in the referendum, of which only one voted against marketing quotas. Thirty-four percent of our eligible producers voted in the referendum.



## W H E A T

Pender County had 242 farms with an established wheat allotment for the year 1963. The total allotment for these farms was 435.5 acres.

We had five farms requesting new grower wheat allotments for 1963. All were eligible and received a total of 6.6 acres.

The 15 acre provision, which enables farmers to plant up to 15 acres of wheat for harvest or home use, was in effect for 1963. Therefore, any producer who had 15 acres, or less, of wheat in 1963, was not subject to marketing quota penalties.

The Wheat Stabilization Program, which was a voluntary diversion program, was in effect for the year 1963. Under this program payments were made to producers who diverted acreages from the production of wheat to an approved conservation use. We had 167 farms who placed their wheat in this program. They received \$11,534 for diverting this acreage.

The Wheat Referendum was held on August 30, 1962. All of our eligible producers voted in the referendum. This referendum was held to determine if quotas would be in effect for the 1963 crop year. Quotas were approved.



1963 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM SUMMARY

Item	Total in County	Total Enrolled	Partici- pating
1. Feed Grain Farms	2,139	856	844
2. Approved feed grain base allo- cated to farms	22,447	11,964	11,825

Participating Farms, Base Acreages,  
Diverted Acreages & Diversion Payments

Item	Corn	Grain Sorghums	Barley
3. Farms earning a diversion pay- ment	844	11	6
4. Base acreage on enrolled farms	11,846	61	57
5. Base acreage on enrolled farms which did not participate	133	6	0
6. Base acreage on participating farms	11,713	55	57
7. Total diverted acreage	8,157	37	25
8. Portion of base diverted	70%	67%	44%
9. Diversion payments earned	\$217,990	\$471	\$325
10. Average diversion payment per acre	\$27	\$13	\$13

Price Support Payment Data

Item	Corn	Grain Sorghums	Barley
11. Farms earning Price Support payment	234	0	1
12. Acreage earning payment	2,439	0	7
13. Price support payment earned	19,166	0	32
14. Actual average price support payment rate per acre	\$8	0	\$5





## CONSERVATION RESERVE

ASC Committees administer the remaining phase of the soil bank program - the conservation reserve program. This consists of servicing existing contracts, since 1960 was the last year of accepting additional land under the program.

This program was designed to retire cropland from production for a period of years and to conserve and build soil. It was installed as a temporary measure to store up potential productive resources that will be badly needed in a few years and to help reduce the temporary surpluses in certain commodities. Through the program, farmers are paid an annual payment of the acreage put in reserve and also receive payment for part of the cost of putting the land to a conservation use. A producer signed a three, five or ten year contract.

If a satisfactory cover crop was growing on the land designated as the conservation reserve, it could be signed up for a three year period. However, if it was necessary for the Government to assist the producer in establishing a satisfactory cover crop was growing on the land designated as the conservation reserve, it could be signed up for a three-year period. However, if it was necessary for the Government to assist the producer in establishing a satisfactory cover crop, the minimum number of years he might place the land in the conservation reserve was five. If he desired to plant trees, it was necessary for him to sign a ten-year contract.

In addition to the objective of assisting in controlling the production of specific agricultural commodities determined to be in surplus supply, this program has as its further objective to conserve our natural resources and provide farmers an opportunity to place all of their eligible cropland in this program and retire or seek off-the-farm employment.

Some of these contracts expire each year through 1969, with the largest expirations at the end of 1964 and 1968.



The following is a cumulative total of the Conservation Reserve Program in Pender County for the years 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963:

<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Annual Payments</u>
107	4,111	\$ 55,502

Cumulative total of practices for the years 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963:

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Acres</u>
A-2 Permanent Cover	247
A-7 Forestry Tree Cover	2,774
Natural Cover	<u>1,090</u>
Total	4,111



### 1963 LAND USE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The objective of the Land Use Adjustment Program was to assist producers with respect to land for which the Conservation Reserve Contract period expired on December 31, 1962, to continue to divert such land from the production of crops for 1963.

The land in the Land Use Adjustment Program was subject to all terms and conditions applicable under the Conservation Reserve Program for 1962.

Pender County had five farms to participate in this program, diverting 58.8 acres for a total annual payment of \$588.00.



WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO:

Pender County Board of Commissioners and taxpayers of Pender County for our conveniently located office.

State Office Personnel who have been so cooperative and understanding in connection with our work and our many problems.

Our District Fieldman, Mr. W. H. Byrd, for his helpfulness, patience, and understanding.

Community committeemen for their loyalty, cooperation and advice.

The Pender Chronicle for relaying to the public ASCS articles and news.

Radio Station WPGF for their cooperation and coverage of our programs.

Other agricultural agencies for their unselfish cooperation in helping to make our program a success.

Vendors and others who have cooperated so faithfully and generously.

And last but by no means least, to the farmers of Pender County for their fine spirit of cooperation during 1963. We believe the understanding and public relations between the ASCS office and farmers of Pender County are unmatched.

Pender County ASC Committee  
and Office Personnel





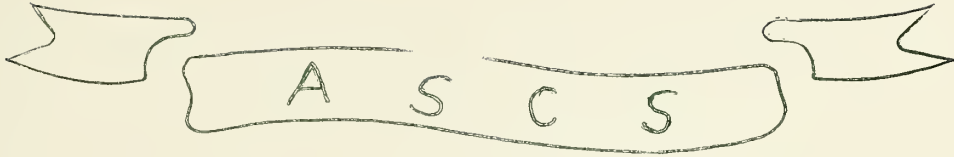
## A S C S POLLING PLACES

We would like to express our appreciation to the following for their courtesy in granting us permission to hold referenda and elections in their business establishments:

Burgaw Upper	Community House
Burgaw Lower	Courthouse
Canetuck	Anderson's Store
Caswell	T. A. Smith's Store
Columbia Upper	Leo Eakins' Store
Columbia Lower	Newton's Esso Station
Grady	H. P. Bell's Store
Holly Upper	S. A. Lanier's Store
Holly Lower	O. F. Rivenbark's Store
Long Creek	O. C. Futreal's Store
Rocky Point	Elgin Langston's Store
Topsail Upper	E. N. Sidbury's Store
Topsail Lower	Kye Howard's Store
Union Upper	Blanton's Store
Union Lower	Bill Blake's Store



O U R C R E E D



WE, AS MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, ACCEPT OUR OBLIGATION AND OUR OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTY WELL AND IN FULL MEASURE. WE BELIEVE IT IS OUR DUTY . . .

To administer faithfully the Federal programs and functions assigned to us.

To put loyalty to the highest moral principles above loyalty to persons or party.

To serve the public with fairness, courtesy, integrity, understanding.

To give a full day's labor for a full day's pay, giving to the performance of our duties earnest effort and our best thought.

To develop our personal resources by seeking always to improve the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of our work.

....AND THUS DO OUR PART IN PERFORMING THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN CONSERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND IN FURTHERING THE FREE AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY.





